person, but without noticeably better luck.

701 /185/ In Bukhara the mercenary troops mentioned above, designated as 'sarbaz' were and are until today made up of infantry and artillery (Figure 65, 66, and 67, p. 31a, 32a, and 32b.) /Figure 65: Caption: [714] The former regular army of Kokand./ The uniform of the sarbaz consists of tall black sheepskin caps, similar to those of the Turkmen, of /186/ heavy leather boots, red khalats or jackets with stand-up collars, and broad yellow breeches, which are put over the khalat and the boots. Soliders uniformed in this manner can have little claim to grace; for as a result of the khalats being stuffed into the trousers, their physical bulk, especially in back is so voluminous as to be strongly reminiscent of Kazakh fat-tailed sheep. The artillerymen have blue coats with red collars. Officers and non-commisioned officers wear in addition long coats made of cloth of red, blue or green, according to their branch of service, and long curved sabers. On top of this they adorn themselves with all possible kinds of cast-off Russian officers' epaulettes and officials' shoulder-straps, which they have received from Russian officers and [713] officials as gifts, or bought from Jewish old-clothes dealers. The arms of the infantry consists of weapons of all possible forms and calibers, beginning with the short, massive blunderbusses from the time of the discovery of America, with a flaring muzzle, all the way to the double-barreled sporting gun of today. Very recently the Bukharan army also received a number of Berdan rifles, which were given the emir by the Emperor of Russia at the time of the coronation. The cannon are mostly muzzle-loaders of the same make. When on the march, the sarbaz are transported on the usual native two-wheeled wagons, since all the Central Asians are poor foot soldiers. The sarbaz infantry and artillery have value only in fighting the natives; when opposing European troops they are without any significance.

726 In case of war in Kokand and Bukhara, the whole remaining male population capable of bearing arms would be called up in addition to the sarbaz. This totally untrained and undisciplined militia was made up solely of cavalry, armed in the most diverse manner with lances, heavy sabers, flintlock and slow-match guns, sticks set in brass slings and bows, or even simply whips (nagaikas). (1)

1. In the last Kokand war (1876) the Russian met fighters who still wore visored helmets and iron coats of mail.

626 They had the same tactical value as the army of Darius did in its time in battle with the Macedonian phalanx of Alexander (Figure 68, p. 191; cf. also Figure 152). A former Kokand officer told me that in the struggles between Kokand and Bukhara the armies on both sides were sometimes over 100,000 strong. The battles waged between these formidable hordes were relatively bloodless, however. After the first shots had been exchanged by both sides from the great distances, one of the contending parties always wheeled about /187/ /Figure 66. Caption: Bukharan infantry (after a photograph by G. Merzbacher)./ /188/ and fled, although no one could fathom why just this side fled and not the other. /Footnote containing anecdote omitted./ It was therefore a fully rational act on the part of the Russians to rely upon their own forces in their wars in Central Asia, no matter how few in number and to refuse magnanimously the support, many times offered, of the Bukharan, Kazakh and other native auxiliary troops. /Original text cut out of translation from middle of p. 188 to p. 189, including two footnotes./ /Figure 67. Caption: Bukharan artillery (from a photograph by G. Merzbacher)./

625 For the maintenance of peace and order in the towns of Turkestan there is a special police force consisting of a police chief or /190/ kur-bashi, and a number of policemen or mirshabs. In spite of the primitive organization of the police and the complete absence of street lighting, safety is much greater in the towns of Turkestan inhabited by the natives than in the Russian towns, even though in the latter there are street lights, the police are organized in the European manner, and in addition safety is enforced by a countless horde of nightwatchmen. This is because of the summary and ruthless procedure of the secret police and because the peculiar arrangement described earlier by which all traffic on the streets is forbidden from evening until morning devotions, and everyone seen on the street after dark for whatever reason is arrested. Lovers of nightly adventures, thieves, and other malefactors are therefore in a difficult position. The carrying out of their evil intentions is made easier to some extent, however, in that the policemen and nightwatchmen are obliged to pass the whole night banging on tom-toms, drums and various wooden clappers at brief intervals, partly to frighten the evildoers, and partly to prove that they are at their posts and have not gone to sleep somewhere. For one can count on the honesty and the conscientiousness of the police and the nightwatchmen just as little as on the other people. Those who wander by night on forbidden errands can therefore usually orient themselves with considerable accuracy as to the momentary locations